

The New York Prohibitionists have nominated Prof. Kline of Penn Yan for Governor and have come out strongly against the army canteen. They aver that it offers temptation for soldiers to drink, making them barkeepers and beer sellers, and that it is detrimental to health and efficiency. The immediate prohibition of all canteens is demanded by the Prohibitionists.

The German-Americans are to collect money to present a battle ship to Uncle Sam. If the latter were in need of money we would call it patriotic, but that not being the case, we do not see any patriotism in any such move. Perhaps the movers want to assure the Anglo-Americans, who constantly find fault with Germany, that they are a different sort of Germans than the European Germans.

The German-Americans, we mean those who do not fawn, are paying their share of the war taxes in the thirty millions of additional tax on beer. That money will buy a sufficient number of battleships, and others will and can join in furnishing it.

The Porto Rico Campaign. The expedition to Porto Rico seems to have been more wisely managed in its preliminaries than was that against Santiago. We have learned from experience.

Its task is a less difficult one, so far as can be judged in advance, than that of Shafter, and, with a stronger force to operate with, it will probably cost far less in killed and wounded.

We shall employ 30,000 men at the least. Many of them are veterans now, where all were "green" before.

We shall have from the first a much stronger artillery force, and that is one of the utmost importance. A part at least of our army will be better armed, and equipped with smokeless powder, so that they need not make conspicuous targets of themselves every time they fire.

Spain Reaps the Whirlwind.

If the sins of the Spaniards were not so many and black it would be in the American heart to pity a brave general like Toral. "I would not desire to see my worst enemy play with the cards I held," he said to the Surrender Commissioners. Then he spoke of the wholesale killing and wounding of his officers and the irresistible strength of the Americans. But his real trouble disclosed itself when he waved his hands towards Santiago and cried bitterly:

"And, besides, I have secret troubles there."

That meant conspiracy and treachery in the city, a threatening insurrection.

Who is loyal to Spain? She has no colony that does not welcome an invader as a friend and deliverer. Cuba, the Philippines, Porto Rico—everywhere the people rejoicingly rise to become the allies of Spain's enemy. Nothing that can happen to them is so dreadful in the prospect as continuance of Spanish robbery and cruelty.

Spain is reaping as she has sown.

"Emperance" Card Writers Warned.

The Anti-Saloon League leaders of Columbus, Ohio, have had quite a warm time lately, and have learned some things they needed to know. On July 9 some cases came up in the police court against several saloon keepers for keeping open on Sunday. The counsel for the defense moved that the prosecution be compelled to give security for the costs in each case. He claimed that the cases had been brought for private gain by the agent of the League, who was paid a salary for bringing them.

The prosecuting attorney then took a hand in the argument, and at its close had something to say about the League methods. He called the attention of the court to the fact that while the cases had been pending certain persons had published cards in the newspapers casting aspersions on the integrity of the court. He warned them that if it happened again he would take steps to prosecute them for contempt of court. It seems about time that the cranks should be taught a little decency.

We copy the above, because the Anti Saloon League of the District of Columbia outdoes in impudence and arrogance those Western fanatics. And yet nobody seems to have any idea of opposing it!

The two Morse bills which we killed last year through Senator Hill, were the work of the Anti-Saloon League. But nobody in the District thanked us for our interference, and so we came to the conclusion that our assistance was not wanted, especially after the United States Brewers' Association at their convention at Buffalo had ignored the work of Hill completely, and, worse than that, given the credit for his work, done on the Fourth of March at 3 o'clock in the morning, to Mr. Butterworth, the Republican Attorney of that Association. We shall not interfere any more between the Anti-Saloon League and our District people, except we are asked to do so and receive credit for our work. We soon will see the result. Next winter may bring it about.

Attacks on Germany continue. The British press, full of lying articles, wants this country and Germany to be on bad terms. Its chief reason is a good deal of commercial jealousy, because the German merchants gradually are ousting the English from the world's markets. The Anglo-American Know-Nothing press copies those articles because it hates the Germans.

The New York Journal, which is gradually becoming worse from day to day, recently sent a reporter to New York to ask their opinion as to what, in case of war with Germany, they would do, whether they would fight for or against this country, etc.

Had the Journal sent its reporter to us with the same question we would politely have shown him the door, and, if he did not want to leave, would have kicked him down stairs. For in our eyes it is a deadly insult to ask a man whether he is, or will become, a miserable perjurer and traitor. Those New York German-Americans were cowards to assure the Journal that they would not go against this country. They had no pride nor manhood.

But all this will not prevent us from defending the land of our birth as a German-American against English, Irish and Know-Nothing scribbles, when we know they lie and misrepresent. Even if we were not born in Germany, like our native born German-American children, we would look with love and frequently with admiration on the most powerful and enlightened nation in Europe, that has always been on friendly terms with the United States.

No German ship, trying to break the blockade and assist the Spaniards, has as yet been captured by our cruisers. Germany has respected the blockade, but British, French and other foreign vessels have frequently been captured in such a pursuit, and newspaper scribbles have made but little noise about it. Should, however, a German ship have done like other ships, there would have been a howling from Dan to Bersheba.

The Cubans at Santiago.

We can readily understand that the Cuban forces in the neighborhood of Santiago are a source of embarrassment to General Shafter. Their natural feeling that what is lost to Spain belongs first to Cuba, and the fierce hatred, the lust for bloody vengeance, which years of cruel suffering at Spanish hands have kindled in their bosoms, make it difficult for the American commander to follow the precedents of civilized warfare, and to re-establish order in the conquered territory, with the least possible delay.

Much should be forgiven the Cubans and much conceded to them. They have fought long and endured much in the service of the republic which they hope to establish. Their flag has been to three years their symbol of liberty and hope in the midst of imprisonment and death. They are right in urging that where the Stars and Stripes fly it should wave, and, so far as it shall be possible without going beyond the directions of Congress which refused to recognize the Cuban republic, the United States officers should yield to this natural desire.

We think that if the military authorities of the United States will keep these facts well in mind they will have no inclination to do the Cuban patriots less than justice.

Santiago's Harbor Defenses.

When Hobson blew up the mines in Santiago harbor on last Sunday he found them to be clumsy, insignificant and easily destroyed.

When Schley inspected the forts and batteries he found them feeble and incapable of much war work of modern kinds. Some of the guns were unprotected even by earthworks. Morro Castle was formidable only in appearance. There was "not a gun mounted within or on its crumbling walls."

In brief, it is discovered now that there were no defenses—either forts or mines—that could have prevented Schley from entering the harbor at the beginning, destroying Cervera there and capturing everything that the army on shore has had to capture at so great a cost of life.

Schley was of this opinion from the first. He wanted to "go on—damn the torpedoes," but was restrained by "orders from Washington." Now his minute examination of the defenses confirms his former judgment that without any army at all he could have taken Santiago, probably without the loss of a single ship.

The mistake has been a costly one in men and money. But we have Santiago, its fleet and its army. This is the main thing.

preposterous yarn which has distorted the House of Commons is that the excellent gunnery of Admiral Dewey was due to the alleged fact that "most of the gunners were Englishmen decoyed from the British Chinese squadron by promises of a hundred pounds monthly." Here is richness! Were Paul Jones and Decatur's and Perry's gunners Englishmen too? Were Gen. Jackson's dead-shot riflemen at New Orleans Britishers? There were no English ves sels handy to our fleet at Santiago, so that credit for the splendid gunnery that destroyed Cervera's ships will hardly be denied to our "men behind the guns."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Mr. Peter Schwab, a prominent citizen and brewer of Hamilton, Ohio, is a guest of the Ebbit. Mr. Schwab is a close personal friend of ex-Gov. J. E. Campbell, and they are also fellow townsmen and fellow Democrats. The ex-Governor was also in Washington yesterday, but remained only a few hours.

"Crops are magnificent, money tolerably plentiful, and politics rather stagnant out our way," said Mr. Schwab. "The Republicans are playing in their usual luck. They would have been badly routed in Ohio this year, but for the war. In my section the Democrats are still loyal free silver. I think they are stronger for it than ever. Mr. Brenner will be renominated for Congress in the Dayton district, and will be re-elected, as the district is Democratic without a doubt."

Mr. Schwab emigrated to Ohio in 1850, and is as thorough an American as can be found. He is inclined to think with many German Americans that a young Kaiser William is a trifle too cocky, and that he should be given to understand that neither his navy nor his army would allow him to hang out the slightest bluff against the United States. If ever he thinks that Uncle Sam can be intimidated by war talk, he is, according to Mr. Schwab, making the mistake of his life.—Washington Post, Tuesday.

Buffalo Visitors.

Quartermaster Sergeant William J. Fisher, son of our old friend Mr. Fisher, of Buffalo, paid a visit to our office this week. Young Mr. Fisher is a polite and accomplished young man, and belongs to Company M. of the 65th New York Volunteers, now stationed at Camp Alger, Va. He was accompanied by Corporal John W. Graves, of the same regiment. Judging from appearances both young men seemed to like soldier life very well, although they had not quite forgotten their friends at home. Sergeant Fisher, especially, delighting in speaking of them. We wish them good luck in their new career.

John R. Alley.

who died at his home in Boston last month, was a widely known and highly respected citizen, and prominent brewer. Sprung from a family of brewers in Dublin, Ireland, he took great interest in his calling, and was at the front in every movement of his improvement, foremost in his defense and liberal in support of its defenders. Although 76 years of age he remained in the harness until the end. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter, who have the sympathy of a host of friends in their bereavement.

Uncle Sam's Big Retail Business.

If a retail liquor dealer was possessed of unlimited cash, free rent, taxes and help, no license or bad debts, and a monopoly of the trade in his immediate neighborhood, what percentage of profit do you think he would make out of his business? If you do not know, perhaps the following figures of your Uncle Samuel's, in connection with the soldiers' homes, may give you a line, though it does seem that with the above named favorable conditions an average profit of about 30 per cent. is remarkably small.

At the Central Home in Dayton, Ohio, the sales in the beer hall for the fiscal year ending June 30, amounted to \$88,046.65, or a per capita expenditure of \$17.78. The beer hall expenses amounted to \$46,173.88, leaving a profit of only \$42,742.77.

In the Northwestern Home in Milwaukee, the beer hall sales amounted to \$135,990, or a per capita expenditure of \$15.40 for the year. The expenses of the beer hall were \$18,571.75, leaving a profit of \$117,418.25.

At the Eastern Home in Togus, Maine, the beer hall sales were \$34,156.08, representing a per capita expenditure of \$17.37; the expenses were \$12,076.21, leaving a profit of \$22,079.87, which goes to show how much more profit there is in the liquor business where prohibition is alleged to be in force.

At the Southern Home, at Hampton, Va., the beer hall sales were \$24,168.75, representing a per capita expenditure of \$11.37; while the beer hall expenses were \$16,023.67, leaving a profit of \$8,145.08.

At the Western Home, in Leavenworth, Kansas, the beer hall sales amounted to \$32,907.75, averaging \$9.15 to each man; and the beer hall expenses were \$11,168.03, leaving a profit of \$21,739.72.

In the Pacific Home in California, the beer hall sales were \$9,924.10, \$5.56 for each inmate; the expenses were \$5,224.20, and the profit \$4,700.90.

Collating these figures and others published with them, it is found that the average amount spent by each veteran soldier at the canteens is \$10.32. The total profit derived by Uncle Sam, acting as a retail liquor dealer, is \$124,916.59 a year.

Gerstenberg's Restaurant

at No. 1343 E street N. W., is one of the points of interest of Washington. Well managed, centrally located, close to theatres and public buildings, with a restaurant stocked with the choicest viands of domestic and foreign production, and a table service unexcelled anywhere, it is patronized by the best class of citizens and strangers visiting the city. Mr. Gerstenberg himself is a restaurateur of many years' experience, who gives his personal attention to the smallest details of his business, and thus assures satisfaction to his patrons. A visit to Washington without a visit to Gerstenberg's is time lost.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

INFORMATION FOR BREWERS AND OTHERS.

TAX ON BOTTLED BEER.

"Commissioner Scott has just made a ruling that bottled beer must also be taxed and stamped. It was first thought that bottled beer was exempt, and many cases were sent out unstamped."

In answer to many inquiries and to correct a wrong impression made by the above item, which we copy from the Trade Advocate, of Denver, and which has appeared in many other papers, we would say that bottled beer does not require to be stamped. No other tax is required for its sale than the barrel tax of \$2, which is paid primarily by the brewer.

DUFFY'S MALT WHISKY LIABLE TO STAMP TAX.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky is, by being advertised as a cure for consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, etc., rendered liable to stamp tax as a medicinal article under the provisions of Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898.

Mr. Valentine Fleckenstein, Collector Twenty-eighth District, Rochester, N. Y.

The Duffy Malt Whisky Company, of your city, under date of the 23d instant, have submitted to this office a sample of Duffy's Pure Malt Whisky with the accompanying advertisements and asked if the same is liable to a stamp tax under Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that the article in question, although, it is believed, containing nothing but distilled spirits, is, nevertheless, by the manner in which it is presented to the public, by being advertised as a cure for consumption, dyspepsia, malaria, etc., placed in the category of medicinal articles by the manufacturers thereof, and is liable to a stamp tax under the provisions of Schedule B, act of June 13, 1898. You will please advise them further that the engraved promissory note for 1 cent, which is placed over the cork of said bottle, is liable to a stamp tax of 2 cents for each note issued.

TAXABILITY OF WINES UNDER SCHEDULE B, ACT OF JUNE 13, 1898.

Wines bottled for aging purposes must be stamped at the time of bottling, as wine bottled for sale.

Mr. C. H. Treat, Collector Second District, New York, N. Y.

Tyson & Totten, 24 Dey street, New York City, have written to this office, under date of June 25, stating that they have large bins in their cellars, and it is their custom to have on hand thousands of bottles of wine, which are kept for age. They also state that these are not ready for sale, as they are simply corked and have no caps or labels, which caps and labels are to be affixed when sold and ready to be delivered. They further state that they do not bottle these wines themselves. The wines are sent to a regular bottler, and he is paid for bottling. They ask that when they bottle wines in this way, without caps or labels, to be placed in bins, if it is necessary for them to sit on them at any time or if they can wait until capped and labeled for sale.

They have been referred to you. You will please advise them that this office rules in such a case that when the wine has been bottled for sale, and the stamps must be affixed to such bottles at the time of bottling, no matter how long after wards they may be kept for aging purposes.

SALE OF INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

To all collectors of internal revenue:

In view of the large number of stamps that have been placed in the hands of collectors, the continued complaints of insufficient supply received from taxpayers indicate that such stamps are being bought up for speculative purposes in some instances, and in others that there has been a superabundant supply of stamps to make sure that a fair distribution of the stamps needed by the taxpayers is not prevented by either of the causes above indicated.

In no case should the purchaser be permitted to take more than a week's supply, and where the purchaser is located near the collector's office only a supply sufficient for two or three days should be sold.

Complaints reach this office that in some instances collectors and deputies have refused to sell less than an entire sheet of adhesive stamps to a purchaser. This practice must be discontinued, as taxpayers purchasing must be supplied with what they need.

Inquiries are received in regard to agencies for the sale of these stamps by postmasters, banks, etc. In all such cases they have been referred to the collectors of their respective districts, who should advise them that they can procure the stamps at a discount of 1 per cent. of the face value on each purchase amounting to \$100 or more.

The only arrangements that will be made for the sale of adhesive stamps are those as indicated, namely, the sale in quantities of \$100 worth or more to parties willing to take them on the terms fixed by the law for resale to taxpayers, and sale directly to taxpayers by the several collectors and their stamp deputies.

Deer Park Hotel—Deer Park, Md.

Most Delightful Summer Resort of the Alleghenies.

Swept by mountain breezes, 2,800 feet above sea level, and removed from all annoyances. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitoes. On main line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and cottages. Every modern convenience. Electric Lights, Turkish Baths, two large Swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Academy Band. Delightful cottages (furnished for housekeeping if desired) ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 25th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B. & O. Building, Baltimore, Md. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett County, Md.

Won't Pay Tax.

The members of the New York City Brewers' Exchange and Board of Trade have decided that the war tax of \$1 per barrel on beer must be paid by the consumer. They have also refused, finally, to treat with the Liquor Dealers' Association as a body. Each brewer will, it is decided, deal with his customers direct, and under no circumstances will a brewer pay one penny of the \$1 tax.

These decisions were made by the special committee appointed by the Brewers' Exchange to meet the special committee of the Liquor Dealers' Association, who pleaded for a reduction of the price of a barrel of beer. The Brewers' Exchange have declined to send out additional notices to customers, but will abide by their statements in a circular issued when Congress voted the \$1 tax.

The brewers contend that not only are they unable to pay the war tax, but that Congress never intended they should pay it. Secretary Charles I. Warner, of the Brewers' Exchange said last Monday at his office, No. 109 East Fifth-street, New York:

"When the liquor dealers' committee called here to meet the brewers' committee they asked the brewers to pay at least 75 cents of the tax. The liquor dealers have expected us to furnish them with nearly everything. When the Raines law first went into effect the brewers paid a part of the \$800 license and last year the dealers wanted them to pay the entire tax.

"The brewers simply cannot afford to pay the war tax, for the profit to-day on a barrel of beer is only 20 cents."

Mr. Warner said the brewers, by buying the stamp, would be compelled to collect the tax from their customers.

32d National Encampment G. A. R.

Cincinnati, Ohio

SEPTEMBER 5th to 10th, 1898.—BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

For this occasion tickets will be sold at the low rate of one fare for the round trip from Baltimore to Cincinnati & Ohio Railroad east of Pittsburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling, inclusive, good going on September 3rd and 4th, and good returning not earlier than Sept. 6th, nor later than the 13th, except by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati, between September 4th and 6th, inclusive, and on payment of fee of twenty-five (25) cents, when return limit may be extended to leave Cincinnati, to and including October 3d, 1898.

Owing to the great patriotic wave sweeping the country at the present time, great interest will be manifested in the Solid Vestibule Train of elegant coaches, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Observation Cars and splendid Dining Car Service. Three through trains daily from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and two from Pittsburg.

Get full particulars from Ticket Agent, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Schedule in effect Nov. 14, 1897.

Leave Washington from Station corner New Jersey avenue and C street.

For Chicago and Northwest, Vestibule Limited trains 11:05 a. m., 8:05 p. m.

For Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, express, 11:25 a. m., Vestibule Limited 3:40 p. m., and 11:05 p. m.

For Pittsburg and Cleveland, express 11:05 a. m., and 11:05 p. m.

For Columbus, Toledo and Detroit, 11:05 a. m., and 11:05 p. m.

For New Orleans, Memphis, Birmingham, Gary for them to sit on them at any time or if they can wait until capped and labeled for sale.

For Baltimore, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For Philadelphia, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For New York, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For St. Louis, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For Chicago, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For Detroit, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

For Cleveland, week day, 5:00 a. m., 7:00 a. m., 11:00 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 3:00 p. m., 5:00 p. m., 7:00 p. m., 9:00 p. m.

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